

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOREIGN AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Friday, September 20, 1974, I delivered to the Secretary of State a letter signed by 104 Members of Congress. In our letter we stated that our support for foreign aid legislation in the future will be influenced by the extent to which U.S. foreign policy shows more concern for human rights in recipient countries.

Mr. Speaker, I want to place in today's RECORD the complete text of our letter, the list of those who agreed to send the letter, and a news release issued by my office about this matter.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1974.

HON. HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The undersigned have supported legislation in recent years providing economic and military assistance to other nations. We are troubled, however, about continued American assistance to a number of foreign governments which are increasingly indifferent to internationally recognized human rights and deal with their own people in an increasingly oppressive manner.

We recognize that a large number of countries are ruled by governments which restrict the full observance of political rights as we know them, including one-party and authoritarian states. It may not be realistic to expect strict observance of political, civil and other human rights by these governments while their political systems are still evolving. Nevertheless, even within such countries, the observance of certain fundamental human rights is practicable, including freedom from torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, and arbitrary curtailment of existing political rights.

In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, we do not believe that long-term U.S. foreign policy interests are served by maintaining supportive relationships with oppressive governments, especially in the military field, since military power is directly associated with the exercise of governmental control over the civilian population.

Unless U.S. foreign aid policies—especially military assistance policies—more accurately reflect the traditional commitment of the American people to promote human rights, we will find it increasingly difficult to justify support for foreign aid legislation to our constituents. We cannot, in good conscience, associate ourselves with policies which lack active concern about the fate of people living under oppressive governments. While it may be beyond our power to alleviate the plight of those people, we can refuse to be identified with their oppressors.

Sincerely,
James Abourezk of South Dakota, Bella S. Abzug of New York, Brock Adams of Washington, Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, Glenn M. Anderson of California, Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio, Les Aspin of Wisconsin, Herman Badillo of New York, William A. Barrett of Pennsylvania, Alphonzo Bell of California, Bob Bergland of Minnesota, Edward G. Biesler, Jr. of Pennsylvania, Jonathan B.ingham of New York, John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, Edward P. Boland of Massachusetts, John Brademas of Indiana,

George E. Brown, Jr. of California, Yvonne Braithwaite Burke of California, John L. Burton of California, Phillip Burton of California, Charles J. Carney of Ohio, William S. Cohen of Maine, John Conyers, Jr. of Michigan, James C. Corman of California, Alan Cranston of California, John Dellenback of Oregon, Ronald V. Dellums of California, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. of Michigan, Robert F. Drinan of Massachusetts, Don Edwards of California, Joshua Eilberg of Pennsylvania, Dante B. Fascell of Florida, William D. Ford of Michigan,

Edwin B. Forsythe of New Jersey, Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, Sam Gibbons of Florida, Gilbert Gude of Maryland, Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, Michael Harrington of Massachusetts, Phillip A. Hart of Michigan, Augustus F. Hawkins of California, Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts, Henry Helstoski of New Jersey, Elizabeth Holloman of New York, Frank Horton of New York, James J. Howard of New Jersey, Harold E. Hughes of Iowa, Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Edward I. Koch of New York, Robert L. Leggett of California, Mike McCormack of Washington, George McGovern of South Dakota, Stewart B. McKinney of Connecticut,

Richard W. Mallory of Vermont, Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, Lloyd Meeds of Washington, Ralph H. Metcalfe of Illinois, Edward Mezvinsky of Iowa, Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii, Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, Joe Moakley of Massachusetts, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Frank E. Moss of Utah, John E. Moss of California, Morgan F. Murphy of Illinois, Lucien N. Nedzi of Michigan, Robert N. C. Nix of Pennsylvania, David R. Obey of Wisconsin, James G. O'Hara of Michigan, Bertram L. Podell of New York, William Proxmire of Wisconsin, Charles B. Rangel of New York, Thomas M. Rees of California, Ogden R. Reid of New York,

Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, Donald W. Riegle, Jr. of Michigan, Howard W. Robison of New York, Peter W. Rodino, Jr. of New Jersey, Robert A. Roe of New Jersey, Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, Edward R. Roybal of California, Leo J. Ryan of California, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, B. F. Sisk of California, Fournet H. (Pete) Stark of California, Louis Stokes of Ohio, Leonor K. (Mrs. John E.) Sullivan of Missouri,

Frank Thompson, Jr. of New Jersey, Robert O. Tiernan of Rhode Island, John V. Tunney of California, Morris K. Udall of Arizona, Charles A. Vane of Ohio, Jerome R. Waldie of California, Charles W. Whalen, Jr. of Ohio, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. of New Jersey, Charles Wilson of Texas, Charles H. Wilson of California, Lester L. Wolff of New York, Antonio Borja Won Pat of the Territory of Guam, Andrew Young of Georgia.

FRASER TIES HUMAN RIGHTS TO FOREIGN AID SUPPORT

Representative Donald M. Fraser, Democrat of Minnesota, and 104 other members of Congress have notified Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that their support for foreign aid legislation in the future will be influenced by the extent to which U.S. foreign policy shows more concern for human rights in recipient countries. The message was conveyed in a letter to Kissinger.

The signatories have been supporters of foreign aid legislation heretofore. The letter criticizes U.S. aid policies which have had the effect of "maintaining supportive relationships with oppressive governments," and points especially to military assistance to

such governments because "military power is directly associated with the exercise of governmental control over the civilian population."

The letter implies a threat to reconsider support for future aid bills by saying, "unless U.S. foreign aid policies—especially military assistance policies—more accurately reflect the traditional commitment of the American people to promote human rights, we will find it increasingly difficult to justify support for foreign aid legislation to our constituents. We cannot, in good conscience, associate ourselves with policies which lack active concern about the fate of people living under oppressive governments. While it may be beyond our power to alleviate the plight of those people, we can refuse to be identified with their oppressors."

The message to Kissinger acknowledged that strict observance of traditional political, civil and other human rights might not be realistic to expect in certain developing countries whose political processes are still at an early stage of evolution. However, "even within such countries, the observance of certain fundamental human rights is practicable, including freedom from torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, and arbitrary curtailment of existing political rights."

Specific examples of oppressive governments whose military aid he thought should be cut by the United States, Fraser said, are Chile under the military junta, and South Korea under President Park Chung Hee. He added:

"U.S. foreign policy interests are not served—and in fact are seriously damaged—by ignoring the cruel acts of repression which these governments commit against their own people. U.S. military assistance to these governments betrays both the American people and the people of those countries."

Fraser also noted that the Foreign Military Sales Act already contains a provision against supportive relations with repressive governments except in the most extraordinary circumstances involving U.S. national security. The Congressman said:

"Our government has not heeded the expressed will of Congress in this Act."

Fraser, chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, has held more than 20 hearings during the past year on human rights and U.S. foreign policy. His subcommittee published a report last March containing 29 recommendations for upgrading the human rights factor in U.S. foreign policy.

RIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 24, 1974

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, when was the last time any of us heard a convicted criminal criticize judges for being soft? It has been a long, long time, if ever. But here it is. The words of bank robber Raymond E. James, a man who has been in 58 correctional institutions since 1943, including five Federal penitentiaries.

Convict James admits that had he thought he would have received a longer and stiffer sentence he never would have robbed the bank. But he knew before

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the crime was even committed that he would receive a light sentence.

For the information and edification of my colleagues, I submit Mike Royko's column from the August 27 edition of the Philadelphia Bulletin for the RECORD:

BANK ROBBER SAYS JUDGES ARE TOO SOFT
(By Mike Royko)

Every convict I've ever listened to has said just about the same thing. They were railroaded or framed. If they weren't framed, society made them do whatever they did. And, in any case, the justice was too harsh and the prison system no good.

So I couldn't believe my eyes when I recently got a letter from Raymond E. James, who is a bank robber.

James isn't robbing banks at the moment because he was caught and now is doing a stretch in a federal prison in Washington State.

Being in prison several times has given him a lot of time to think. So he wrote to say that he eventually is going to write a book about our system of criminal justice.

It should make remarkable reading if he gets around to it, because James thinks the reason we have a high crime rate is that judges are too easy on people such as himself.

"I suppose," he wrote, "that I am the only federal prisoner who is a conservative, Republican bank robber. Needless to say, my views aren't held in too high esteem by my peers of the moment."

He offers his own sentence as an example of judicial softness.

"The judge stated in sentencing me that I was indeed a 'dangerous' offender, and that he expected me to rob another bank at the first opportunity.

"Then he sentenced me to eight years out of a possible 20 years and inserted immediate parole eligibility.

"This, although he knew I had previously been confined 15 of the past 20 years for 13 felonies and four misdemeanors."

What would James have considered to be a proper sentence for himself?

"Had I known that I would have received a mandatory 25-year sentence for bank robbery, without any opportunity to negotiate a plea, there would have been no power on earth strong enough to have forced me to rob the bank I robbed.

"I gambled and, really, I won. Please don't get me wrong. Only a fool would consider eight years in prison as a prize. But compared to 20, or possibly 30 (which I faced initially before entering plea bargaining), it is indeed a blessing—however mixed."

"I have been in 58 institutions since 1943, including five federal penitentiaries. I know many bank robbers and have learned something quite common about them. They, like myself, are failures. But many of them think along parallel lines with me."

James says that too many federal judges are political hacks, who get on the bench through clout.

"The courts are ruled by recipients of political patronage, instead of devoted men of integrity elected by and for the people."

(He can't be talking about the federal judges in Chicago—about Judge Bill Lynch, Mayor Daley's former law partner, or Judge Abraham L. Rovinsky, the Mayor's former Springfield crony.)

James also feels that society should stop wasting money keeping softies in prison—the white-collar criminals—and instead concentrate its spending on "treating and attempting to rehabilitate the violent 25 percent who do need incarceration, of whom I am one."

And he concludes with this cheerful message.

"Just remember, you and I have to face the unalterable fact that I will join you in 1978—rehabilitated or not . . . willing or not . . . ready or not.

"And that judge will have to adjust to the presence in his community of this man he deemed a 'dangerous' offender.

"By the way, how about sending me a subscription to your paper. Gratis."

AL KALINE—TRIBUTE TO A CHAMPION

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 25, 1974

MR. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, Detroit is proud to be known nationally as a city of champions—and one of its greatest champions in the field of sports is Al KALINE of the Detroit Tigers.

As baseball fans around the Nation and the world are well aware, Al KALINE last night passed another spectacular milestone on his way to Cooperstown and baseball immortality—cracking his 3,000th major league hit.

It is a source of special satisfaction to Detroit and all of Michigan that every one of Al KALINE's hits were made in a major league uniform. At the same time, it is most appropriate that his accomplishment came at Memorial Stadium in his original hometown of Baltimore, before his parents, other members of his family, and friends.

In his 22 starring seasons with the Tigers, Al KALINE has been a champion both on and off the diamond. Always a fine gentleman and a great sportsman, he has been an inspiration to his teammates and an example to his admirers, young and old. He has been the mainstay of a team which has made so many important contributions to the spirit of community.

Sadly for Detroit, Al KALINE has announced that this is his last season as an active player. But we who have known him through the years have no doubt that he will remain an important part of our community and continue to contribute in the quiet but impressive manner that marks him as a true champion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article from this morning's Detroit Free Press, celebrating Al KALINE's 3,000th hit, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

HE DID IT!—KALINE JOINS GREATS WITH 3,000TH HIT

(By Jim Hawkins)

BALTIMORE.—Al KALINE can retire in peace. His all-out season-long quest for that elusive 3,000th hit is over.

It ended Tuesday evening, at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, in the fourth inning of the 2,817th game of his brilliant 22-year career.

KALINE shooed Dave McNALLY's first pitch of the fourth inning down the rightfield line for a stand-up double, avoiding the white chalk foul line by less than two feet.

Al also singled during the course of the Tiger narrow 5-4 deficit at the hands of the pennant-conscious Baltimore Orioles, lifting him past the late Roberto Clemente and into 11th place on baseball's all-time hit parade, with 3,000 to his credit.

And, as he sat in the clubhouse sipping half a glass of champagne afterward, KALINE

had to admit his latest milestone meant even more to him than the batting title he won in 1955 at the unprecedented age of 20.

"This definitely ranks above the batting championship," said the beaming 39-year-old Tiger superstar. "Anything you win a batting championship, there's a lot of luck that goes with it.

"But when you get 3,000 hits, I don't think anybody can say you're just lucky. You've had to withstand the pressure of all those seasons, and injuries and everything. To me, that really means something.

"But," he added, "nothing will surpass winning the World Series."

It was a fastball that McNALLY fed him for the first hit in the fourth inning and when he first hit it, KALINE thought for sure the ball was going to curve foul.

"I almost forgot to run," he confessed with a sheepish grin. "The ball was really curving foul. It was plenty fair when I hit it but I didn't think it was going to make it.

"When I got to second base I said a little prayer of thanks for letting me play all these years and get all those hits," KALINE continued. "Once I got this close I knew I'd get the hit some time, but I'm very glad to get it here. I know I had a lot of friends and relatives in the stands and I would have hated to disappoint them.

"I'm proud to have been able to get my 3,000th hit off McNALLY, too. I know he says I've gotten a lot of hits off him, but he must remember more of them than I do. He's a real tough pitcher.

"I don't really remember much of anything at the time of the pitch. I know it was a fastball . . . it was up a little bit and falling off some . . . I'm just happy it's finally over. It seemed like a big black cloud had been lifted from me as soon as I got it."

KALINE also indicated he will continue to play every game, so long as the Tigers are opposing teams in contention.

KALINE, who signed with the Tigers right out of high school and never spent a moment in the minor leagues, thus became the 12th man in the major leagues to accumulate as many as 3,000 hits.

And he is the first in the American League since Eddie Collins reached that mark on June 5, 1923, nearly half-a-century ago.

Roberto Clemente was the last player in the National League to join the so-called "club," collecting his 3,000th hit on Sept. 30, 1972, the final day of the season.

Clemente, of course, was killed in that tragic plane crash the following winter.

KALINE, who won 10 Gold Gloves and was generally regarded as one of the finest fielding rightfielders to ever play the game, was employed exclusively as the Tigers' designated hitter this season in what was admittedly an effort to get the 120 hits he needed to reach 3,000.

The retiring superstar will be honored with a special day at Tiger Stadium next Sunday. Each fan attending the game to pay tribute to No. 6 will receive a commemorative poster and KALINE himself will be given a gift by Tiger owner John Fetzer.

KALINE will retire at the end of the season and his plans for the future still aren't solidified. He can just about take his pick of positions with the Tigers, but doesn't know precisely what he wants to do and probably will partially detach himself from baseball for the first year.

The Tigers' last hit off McNALLY resulted in a run in the third when Ron LeFlore doubled up the right-centerfield gap, driving home Eddie Brinkman, who had walked.

The Orioles, who failed to score in the first inning despite three singles, got two unearned runs off rookie righthander Vern Riffe in the fifth when LeFlore let Paul Blair's routine inning-ending flyball drop at his feet with Mark Belanger and Rich Coggins on base.